

B. C. Down y. President Local Chapter Bank Clerks' Institute



W. E. Balch, Vice-President Local Chapter Bank Clerks' Institute

### One of the Unique Industries Carried on Along Ohio River

Catching of Mussel Shells to Be Used In the Manufacture of Pearl Buttons... Occasionally Fine Pearls Are Secured ...

How the Work Is Done

parent. It refers to the catching of mussel shells for the manufacture of pearl but-

a great many people living along the Ohio, White and Wabash rivers make a livelihood at this interesting occupation.

The mussel fisher, like other fishermen, must have a boat. This boat is on the dingy order and is usually about four feet wide by eighteen feet long. His equipment also includes two drags. A drag is made on this order: A common gas pipe about twelve feet long is procured. To this pipe 20me thirty-six chains, eighteen inches in length are attached by wire. Three hooks six inches apart are fastened to each chain. The hooks are made of heavy wire and are made on the order of common "grab hooks" used in getting buckets out of cisterus and wells. Each hook has four prongs. Fifty feet of rope three-quarters of an inch thick, to which the whole is attached, com- "Slugs" are composed of the same subpletes the drag.

The mussels lay in beds, usually on gravel in some places is almost beyond belief. At Cloverport, ten miles above here, a bed of mussels extends for a distance of two miles up and down the river. This bed is probably fifty yards wide and the mussels lay three feet deep, packed as closely as sardines in a box. How the lower strata of mussels subsist is not known. On this bed tained, yet the bed is not nearly exhausted. A bed of mussels at Leavenworth, this

State, is said to be seven feet deep.

The worker rows to the head of the bed and drops out one of his drags, first seerow locks. The mussels lay in the bed with morsel of food or anything else that the current carries in its way. As the drag is slowly pulled along the bed by the boat above the hooks on the chains come in consuade the unfortunate mussel that the bit of iron he clutches between his capacious hells is not a bit of choice food, for he holds on for dear life. Indeed, it is well esablished that if not taken off a mussel will twenty-four hours. When the fishermanfisherman he may be called-thinks he has his drag full he pulls it up and drops side of the boat. Thus while he is taking the mussels off the hooks in the boat he as a drag working for him in the water

During the months of July and August ne water in the river usually gets very low, and the current has not sufficient power to pull the heavy drag and boat. When utilize a "mule." Now, this "mule" does not bear any resemblance to the traditional pose, since it pulls the boat. This "mule" coat and sets low in the water. The cur- the fresh-water shell, the Unio, or "Niggerrent, striking the angle made by the two head," as they are commonly called, cost frames, carries the boat along with suffi-

Striking a Bargain in the

try store over in the Knob coun-

try near the dividing line between

Clark and Washington counties

for the waters to subside, all

footlogs having been washed away, and this

seemed about the way they do business at

the cross-roads store in that baliwick,

where they have plenty of time for it. The

system has not yet gone into effect in the

large dry goods emporiums of the cities.

Old ladies in pink "slat" sun bonnet and a

gown made of five and a quarter yards of

calico enters, adjusts her glasses and looks

at the three pieces of gingham on the shelf.

"Anything I can show you to-day, Mrs.

Skinner?" asks the proprietor, coming for-

ward with his mouth full of pickles and

"I dunno but I might look at 'em. No

"Oh, no, of course not." Now, here's a

mighty fine piece o' green and red plaid." | a card o' buttons anyhow."

hams I thought I'd like something diff'rent | in aigs, won't ye?"

"Got a fine line o' ginghams just in."

"Well, here's a blue and white check."

"I hadn't cal'lated on gittin' a check."

"Well, now, here's a green and white

"I've so many green and white ging-

"They're mighty good colors, Mrs. Skin-

"I've an idea the plaid'll run in washin'."

"What; gingham like that run? That

ingham will wash long's there's a rag of

ham'll bile like muslin. Don't you see it

"Ah, that don't count fer nothin' nowa-

"I dunno," says Mrs. Skinner.

charge for that I reckon."

"I dunno as I like plaid."

and pever fade."

"I ain't so sure o' that."

"Twenty-five cents a yard."

"For gingham like that?"

"Yes'm, an' cheap at that."

days. How much is it?"

WAS waiting last week in a coun- 1 "My land! I've bought better gingham

season for "musseling" is shells are then shoveled upon a platform, where they are sorted and cleared of all inimal matter. The flesh is also shoveled the platform, but in a pile to itseif. We have now got to the most interesting part of the business. This mass of flesh

> that such a mass of ugly, vile-smelling flesh forts. And yet what disappointments beset the pearl-hunter! A pearl, to be valuable, must be perfect-absolutely without flaw.

> What must be the chagrin of the person who finds a pearl that is almost perfect that would perhaps be worth hundreds of dollars were it not for that one little imperfection! A pearl, no matter how large, how lustrous, is almost worthless if it contains the least flaw. The majority of pearls found in fresh-water mussels contain imperfections. However, occasionally a gen

The best found in this vicinity last season

perfect in every respect is found.

was one about the size of a pea. This pearl was sold for \$180. Quite a number of gems were found that ranged in price from \$20 to Imperfect pearls are classed as 'slugs," and are sold for about \$1 per ounce stance that enters the composition of the true pearl, but they come in all shapes whereas the true pearl must be perfectly bars. The immensity of the shell deposits round or an exact pear shape. A great many "slugs" are found, it being estimated that each ton of mussels yields from one to two dollars' worth of "slugs. In this connection it may not be amiss to say something concerning the formation of

pearls and "slugs." These interesting prod-ucts are formed by the mussel. A foreign substance, usually a grain of sand, gets within the shell. This foreign body irritates the mussel, who to protect itself envelops it with a coat of nacre. Successive layers last season thirty boats were at work and of nacre are deposited around the subover ope hundred tons of shells were ob- stance, and the longer it remains within the shell the larger the pearl or "slug" will be. Over six hundred years ago the Chinese discovered an artificial way of promoting the formation of pearls and "slugs." Catching a number of mussels they pry the shells open and insert various foreign substances, usually a small leaden image of Buddha. The mussels are then placed in shallow ponds. After five or six months the mussels are taken out of the water and the In the olden time these images of Buddha excited much wonder and were highly prized by the ignorant.

The business of eatching mussels as

product for the manufacture of pearl buttons is comparatively a new one. Prior to the establishment of the first pearl button catching mussels for pearls, but that the shells possessed a commercial value was not thought of. The credit of establishing the first pearl button factory in America belongs to Mr. J. F. Boepple, of Muscatine, Ia. Mr. Boepple was a native of Hamburg. Germany, and was an employe in a pearl button factory of that city. In 1891 Mr Boepple started the first fresh-water pearl business has since grown until now it is one of the established industries of the country. Muscatine is still the center of the industry, and several year ago no less than forty pearl button factories were located there. The last census report states that the product of the fresh-water pearl button factories was 48 per cent, of the entire button output. The reason for this enormou growth is obvious. Prior to the establishment of the first fresh-water pearl button ber of factories that made buttons out of consists of two box frames, covered with ocean pearl or mother-of-pearl shells. While y canvas, hinged together in the shape | the ocean pearl shell costs the manufacturof a large V. The "mule" is tied to the er from \$30 to \$60 per one hundred pounds,

dred pounds. When the fisherman thinks he has enough | The manufacture of pearl buttons is exshells he rows to the bank and the process | tremely simple. The buttons are sawed out of "cooking out" begins. The "cooker" is of the rough shells by delicate saws. The thing but an ordinary box frame with a saws are hollow cylindrical pieces of steel, heet-iron bottom. Boiling the mussels for | with a diameter corresponding to the size half an hour is usually sufficient to open of the button. TAYLOR Z. RICHEY.

a-many an' a-many a time fer a shillin'.'

"It was a leetle better if anything."

"Then you got dreadfully cheated."

here, Sam Peters, I'll give you twenty cents

a yard for that gingham, an' it's all I will

"Can't do it, Mrs. Skinner. Say twenty-

"I'll split the difference, an' say twenty-

"I kin get better gingham fer fifteen

"I'll give you twenty-one cents if you'll

"Law, Sam, I'll bet you make ten cents

"Well, gimme a yard an' the six buttons,

you storekeepers do beat all at

an' a stick o' pep'mint candy for the haby.

But I'm gittin' cheated. Take your pay

makin' a bargain. You don't leave a body a

And then the rural merchant turned to

She timidly replied: "Gran'ma wants you

to credit her fer an egg's worth o' tea till

If the daily exercise of tact, self-control,

trying circumstances is any school in the

world for a young man then there's noth-

ing better than clerking in a country store.

a little girl, who had just entered, inquir-

a yard on that gingham. You kin put in

"Why can't you make it a dozen?"

"It'd be a bargain at thirty cents."

three an' I'll do it but I'll lose money.'

"It wasn't sech gingham as this."

me twenty-three cents.

"Twenty's all I'll give."

" 'Taint wuth it, Sam."

"Not much you can't."

throw in a card of hooks an' eyes."

"Well, say a spool of thread."

'I'm losin' money as it is,'

"Oh, I'm losin' money now,"

"Ain't aigs same ez money?"

ing: "What will you have, sissy?"

"I'll say six buttons,

"How you talk!"

"No, I couldn't."

foot to stand on.'

"Chaw a piece and see. No'm, that ging- her speckled pullet lays." She was accomo-

"It's wuth two bits."

two an' a half.'

" 'Deed it is."

"Can't do it."

"Pshaw!"

cents in town.

## Rapid Growth of the Local Chapter American Institute of Bank Clerks

An Order, Fostered by Bankers Themselves, to Educate the Clerks in the Ways of Finance... Smokers Given and Addresses Heard by Prominent Men...Debate with Chicago Chapter

standing of financial questions of all kinds. The chapter in this city was originated no organization and had thought little of less than two years. Bankers are out-

This delegate, through an official in one of the banks of the city, called a meeting

At the present time there are about forty | by being elected an honorary member. members in the Indianapolis chapter, and will be little effort to increase this number the clerks and will follow the same educational lines as the course this year. UNIQUE FEATURES.

of the bank clerks is that it was originated and 27. The last day, which is Saturday, points of the debate, while those from this hood."

The American Bankers' Association is yet active in the support of the institute, and it has appropriated annually such funds it was found that more advantage could be | Cain.

E local chapter of the American as were needed to publish the Bulletin, the derived from the work when closer organ-

Bank Clerks is not an organization de- takes up all branches of work that are local chapter, in explaining its work, their different meetings.

fill official positions in banks. The Minne- | were already familiar, apolis chapter has had four presidents in spoken in their praise of the efficient work lone by the institute.

J. G. Cannon, vice president of Fourth National Bank of New York, was the prime mover in the organization of the fied with the work, although no official of a bank can become an active member. The ciated with the clerks in the association is and Louis Eubank.

chapters in the various cities. Each organ- Commercial Club for the use of a room. ization plans its own work and is inde-

The reason given for this is that in the rature as to be greatly advantageous to various cities the work materially differs and what will do for one place will not an-The only thing that tends toward a national organization is that once a year | Chicago with the chapter of that city. The unique feature of this organization a convention is held. This year the con-vention will be at St. Louis on Aug. 25, 26 lenge and the judges awarded them two chapters in the United States and the pros- | clerks all over the country ers organized before the convention.

ns prevent it from being self-sustain- the Commercial Club building, which was

tion is the fact that through its columns | 4, when a banquet will be given, at which Its object is of a carried on in banks. One of the officers of | who have addressed the organization at

furthering the education of the bank clerk, | nent men address the chapter on subjects he aim being to prevent him from becom- pertaining to science and finance. Then ng a mere machine specialist by interest- at other times the members of the organization were called upon to prepare papers on their departments in the banks, and in part, is evidenced by the fact that sev- bers. In this way they were given an ing from the annual convention of all of eral chapters have had to elect new officers | understanding in the other branches of the chapters, which was held in Cleveland, repeatedly, the older ones being called to the work besides those with which they

LIST OF SPEAKERS. The welcoming address to the local chap-

ter was delivered by the Hon. A. C. Harris. Those who followed were Captain Thomas Halls, of the United States secret institute and has since been closely identi- service; Charles W. Moores, Harold Taylor, Charles F. Coffin, F. M. Ingler, George Calvert, manager of the clearing house,

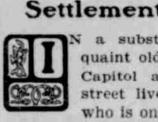
For these addresses lawyers are nearly always chosen, and they discuss the numerous phases of financial laws before the clerks. The organization wishes to express its sincere thanks to those who have been kind enough to address it, and also to the The social features are purely a secondary part of the work, but at intervals

smokers and such affairs are held. On the night of Feb. 17 Charles Z. Coffin, of the Indiana National Bank, Louis Elvin, of the Columbia National, and B. C. Downey, of the American National, represented the local chapter in a debate at At the present time there are thirty-five attracted great attention among bank The officers of the local chapter elected at the first meeting, which was held Oct. 1 The first annual gathering was held at of last year, are: President, B. C. Downey

Cleveland last year. Before this there was | vice president, W. E. Balch; secretary, C no connection of the various orders, but M. Kuhns, and treasurer, Joseph S. Mc

# John McCormick, Old Resident, Talks of Early Indianapolis

He Has Lived in One House, at Capitol Avenue and Fourteenth Street, for Forty-Six Years... His Mother the First White Woman in Settlement



N a substantial, well-kept, but quaint old house at the corner of Capitol avenue and Fourteenth street lives John L. McCormick, who is one of the old settlers still

The house in which he lives has been standing for forty-six years, and during all of this time it has never been occupied by anyone other than Mr. McCormick and It is, of course, an old-style structure,

with high ceilings and large, comfortable rooms, and when one enters them they remind him of the old colonial days, for all of the furniture is in keeping with the house. It is of heavy carved walnut such as was used many years ago, and is of a pattern seldom seen nowadays. Mr. McCormick and his ancestors were

and his mother enjoyed the distinction of from Connersville in 1820 the Indians were quite numerous, but they were friendly and the settlers experienced no trouble with

James McCormick, father of John L. Mc-Cormick, and his brother arrived here on covered with a heavy snow which had fallen many weeks before. They made the trip on sleds and with them were twelve other men, who came to aid them in build-

no more than 60 or 70 cents per one hunlay along White river, they were taken this field. through the most beautiful part of the

> At last they came to a point which in later years was between the old wooden bridge and the iron bridge on Washington

PLEASED WITH THE FISH. It is said that John McCormick, uncle of | backed out without saying a word. the present John McCormick, got down off the sled and walked to the river bank. One of the men in the party asked him if this Knob Country of Indiana was where he intended to stop.

fish here for me to go further." And it was at this exact spot that the two Mc-Cormicks built a double log cabin James, however, did not remain long and went back to Connersville, where the pres-

"I guess ver mistaken. This gingham cost he removed again to this locality and es-"Pshaw, man, you're crazy! Now, look tablished a farm on land now occupied by Crown Hill, where he lived for a number

> John McCormick, who is the son of this man, although he is seventy-nine years old, does not show his age and looks a number of years younger than he really is. He is still very active and, as he is always engaged in healthy, vigorous occupations, he is not in the least feeble, and retains all of his faculties wonderfully well. ing teamsters who, in the early days before the railroads were ever thought of hauled freight to this city in large wagons similar to the old prairie schooners. Mr. McCormick enjoys talking of the

"The old settlers of Indianapolis are "The things that strike me as the most strange are the different modes of convey- | years; in fact, until 1847, when the old J. M.

ance. When I first came here railroads were not thought of and a horseless car- came into the city. I never will forget the suppose if anyone had proposed that bug- a number of hours late, but that made gies and wagons would some day be run little difference. The people came in here without horses we would have thought him from everywhere and the roads were crazy and always avoided him after that. "I, however, have lived to see it come to pass and have also seen the railroads become transformed from an oddity to a hardly thought they would be as universal- here the track was lined with people on move realize the importance of them then than the average person now can realize to what importance the automobile will at-

BEAUTIFUL LOCALITY. Mr. McCormick was asked what was his politeness and patience under the most Indianapolis when he first came here. "It was a very beautiful locality," he said. "This part where the city is now WILL DIETZ. located was covered with timber of the

tain in a few years from now.



John W. McCormick and Wife...Old Residents of Indianapolis

right in the heart of the woods, but the place strange part of it was the land around

saying and one of the men was telling the | red store. other how he could remember when all of

street. He turned on me and asked me how I knew there were not any corn fields | the Presbyterians. here, and when I told him that I had lived right here for forty-six years he "At the upper end of Riverside Park," continued Mr. McCormick, "there is still standing a dam, part of a milldam which was built by my uncle in 1822. I have a desperate enough to commit murder. piece of the timber from it, and last year at the old settlers' meeting we were going "Yes," said John; "there are two many to try to get the whole thing out, but for some reason or other we let it go. "Since my residence in this city commenced I have seen two statehouses erectand the reason that it stood for so many years in such excellent condition was that

> a process which in those days was called whipsawing, and it was exceedingly hard HAULING FREIGHT.

of his experiences in wagoning. "I hauled freight to Cincinnati, Lawrenceno roads like we have now, and after driving all day one could not tell what the He and John Hough are the only surviv- original color of his horses was on account of the mud, and as from four to six horses were used it was no small task to clean

There was a place just this side of est settlement to it was composed of Dutch. This place was a regular mire and we al- of the men who lived on the frontier. coming very scarce, and it will only be a ways dreaded coming to it, but when it few years now until they will be entirely was frozen over it was perfectly smooth and we could go over it very fast. "This wagoning kept up for a number

> & L railroad was built-the first road that thronged with farmers and their families who had come in to see the train. "All of the city people were as curious as the farmers about seeing this new thing run by steam, and when it did finally get anything they had ever seen, and it was a long time before they could be made to

> understand how it was run. "After the road had been thoroughly established, and began carrying freight, it practically put a stop to wagoning, because the J. M. & I. was soon followed by others and before many years all parts of the WONDERFUL TRANSFORMATION.

State could be reached with little trouble. "When I look at the city now," said Mr. McCormick, "and think what it was not

finest variety. There was, however, toward I so many years ago-for this transformation the northeastern part, a large swamp land. | has occurred in my lifetime-it is a hard "This place where I am now living was | matter for me to realize that it is the same where my house stands was never culti- near what they are now, for there used to cal note." Another early American arith-

along Capitol avenue and there were two situated in the country. There was a large its domestic and foreign relations; pubmen following along behind me. When patch of woods between it and the city, lished at the Franklin Head, Pittsburg. discovered that their conversation was and when the farmers had been to town 1825." about the early days of Indianapolis I buying supplies and had forgot anything, slackened my pace to hear what they were | they always knew they could get it at the "The city was at that time practically all this neighborhood was nothing but a corn on Washington street east of where the Statehouse now stands. It was in the

"I stepped up and, excusing myself, told | square between Capitol avenue and Illinois him that he was mistaken, and that there street, in the cabinet shop of Caleb Scudder, were never any corn fields above St. Clair | that the first Sunday-school in the city was established. This was done, I believe, by "The first crime of any consequence committed in this city, so far as I remember,

was a murder by the man who ran the ferryboat across White river. His name was Mike Van Blaricum, and he was known as a bad man, but no one thought he was a day THREW VICTIM INTO RIVER.

"One day, however, he and a man whose name I have forgotten were going across the river, and when he got to the center he ed and also the old wooden bridge over grabbed his companion by the throat and Washington street. That was built in 1832, choking him, threw him overboard. At that time the old covered bridge was being the timbers in it were of yellow poplar, erected, and this was all done in full view and every one of them was hand-sawed by of the workmen, but they were powerless. "As soon as Van Blaricum had thrown the man over he apparently attempted to rescue him to make it appear that his victim

Mr. McCormick was asked to relate some had fallen into the river. I remember that this murder created a great amount of excitement among the few inhabitants of the settlement, for they were mostly all peaceable people and were horrified at such pro-"I will say that there was never a more

orderly settlement than this one was. There was very little fighting among the settlers the lower classes. In those days fighting city when it was merely a settlement. In Lawrenceburg which was called by the was more common among the better class speaking of it to a Journal reporter the teamsters 'Dutch Soup,' because the near- of people than at the present time for there was an element of recklessness about all "If the hunters of to-day had the game to revel in that we had then," said Mr. Mc-Cormick in concluding his conversation "they would certainly have a feast. Where the old Michigan road is it was a common thing to see great numbers of deer crossing White river. Wolves, 'coons and all riage was clear out of the question. I day the first train over it arrived. It was other kinds of big game were also plentiful then and a man only had to go to his back door to get any kind of game he wanted."

Tennysonian.

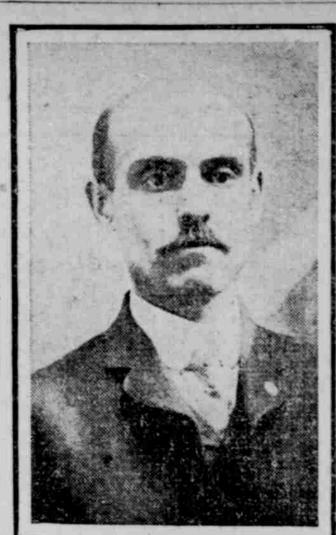
In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love. of burnished dove; ly used as they are now, for we could no both sides for a long distance. It beat In the spring a woman's fancy turns to bargain

And to paperhanging,

Painting the kitchen.

Hall mattings. New curtains. Putting up her screens, Getting her husband to plant flowers, Wondering if the ice man is honest, loing visiting when she gets that new dress, Finding the lawn hose. Having the porch painted,

Mrs. Nexdore's bonnet. nd about ten thousand other things, in addition to saying that she doesn't see why their landlord won't put in hardwood floors!



C. M Kuhns, Secretary Local Chapter Bank Clerks' Institute



Joseph S. McCain, Treasurer Local Chapter Bank Clerks' Institute

#### Arithmetic In Early Days: Severe Study for Children

Quaint Old Books of Colonial and Pioneer Times That Have a Strange Look to the Modern Eye... Popular

Names That Figured VENTY years ago the country | the trifling sum of 5 cents a year for the urchin in the primitive log-cabin | term of twelve years toward a continental schoolhouse of Indiana was not considered sufficiently intelligent to begin the study of arithmetic until he was twelve years old. Consequent-

of numbers constituted an important era boy and within hailing distance of manarithmetic and penmanship together and his pupils were required to copy in crude books made of foolscap paper or in tall blank books bought for the purpose every step in arithmetical progress from simple and compound addition to the deep com-

plexities of compound interest, discount, exchange and elementary bookkeeping. In the archives of many old Indiana families are still treasured these tall, old, marbled-back, leather-cornered, yellowleaved "grandfathers' arithmetic books" with 100 faded pages of grandfather's prim penmanship and exact figures-the examples and rules written in large round hand and then "worked out" in precise, old-fashioned "x's" and long "s's;" but the grandfathers were sometimes shaky in

Grandfather's full name is written at the head of each page in stately style-"Clement Nance Shields, 1820-1821." Grandfather made grand pen flourishes in all the empty spaces; and pressed many sweet country roses in his old arithmetic book. Strange to say, country girls of that pe-

riod were not expected to have much use for figures, and few of them studied arithmetic beyond the first simple rules-addition, substraction, multiplication and di-

Money was scarce and schoolbooks were were often broken pieces of slate, without three days at farm work to earn money to secured a country school in Washington taught him algebra at night, so he could meet his algebra class with credit each day. Clement Nance Shields's old "arithmetic book" gives current prices of some school necessities of 1820. "Bought a Bible for \$1, an English reader for 75 cents, an Introduction (to English Reader) for 50 cents, a slate for 314 cents, a slate pencil for 1 cent, a copy book for 121/2 cents; how much do they all amount to?

More than all other old schoolbooks the ancient arithmetic is a valuable preserver of human data-a reliable historian of old days and old ways. Like the old newspaper, it is "a map of busy life, its fluctua-tions and its vast concerns." In secondhand book shops, now and then, is found a little old brown leather-bound book-"Daboll's Schoolmaster's Assistant, adapted to the use of the United States, 1799; endorsed by Noah Webster, Prof. Meigs of Yale College and others of mathemati-In both these old arithmetics the dish, 23 cents; six plates, spirit of old days in young America is writ large, and touches the modern mind with a delightful antique flavor. The imprint of

problems: pounds a year, what is that a day?" "The war between England and America But the American point of view was not altogether overlooked.

United States is \$25,000 a year, what is that "The number of inhabitants in the United States is 5,000,000; suppose each should pay !

tax, how many dollars would be raised thereby?" An occasionaly poetical example

is pleasantly interpolated: "Whereas an eagle and a cent, just three score yards did buy.

How many yards of that some cloth for fifteen dimes had I?" Privateer prize money is divided in various examples, between the mate and his nine seamen, and John, James and William, three boys, buy a lottery ticket, the \$2,000 prize of which is to be divided among ments. Various problems in gin, wine, unique out-of-date flavor of imports and exports, spices, sugar, molasses, coffee, bar iron, bohea tea, pepper, indigo, chocolate, cheese, rattans and bamboos is contributed by the life of the time. One example narrates the hard fate of forty-five "Mules for the West Indies," which, to lighten a cargo of 108 mules, were "thrown overboard by the mariners in stress of weather." Oldtime fashions in garments and obsolete dress goods, figure quaintly in the ancient 'Bills of Parcels;" shalloon, dowlass, cambrick, holland, nankeen, kerseymere, tammy, russell, red starmount calico, durant, dimity, Persian, mode, blue shalloon, baize, silk vests, beaver hats, gross of gilt coat buttons, with quilted humhums and hulmul handkerchiefs from Bengal. Problems which smack of old London, too, preboyish fashion. The old book shows the sent goldsmiths and silversmiths with their sterling teaspoons, tablespoons, cups, salts, tankards and snuff boxes. Coins in the United States in the early times were eagles, spelling, as "chese" and "shugar" testify. half eagles, quarter eagles, dollars, halfdollars, quarter-dollars, dimes, half-dimes, copper cents and half-cents. To master the complicated exchange system then necessary, reducing the differing currencies of the "several United States" into federal money, and for foreign exchange, with its bewildering items of pounds, shillings, ninepence, sixpence, fourpence, threepence, farthings, crowns, half-crowns, guineas, pistoles, moidores, florins, pistareens, half johannes, pounds Irish, sols, deniers, Rix dollars, Marco-Banco, Dutch guilders, stivers, groats, phenings, tales, cowries, pagadas and rupees, the early American schoolboy must indeed have had a good head. Tare and trett, cloff and suttle, with simple and compound fellowship in business, were other ancient arithmetical terms, In the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bookkeeping Appendix." the pioneer background of that day is prominent; rye, barley, oats

and Indian corn are there to be reckoned with. Saw-logs and hewn lumber are menframes, and pencils were splinters chipped | tioned, with blacksmiths, carpenters and from the edge of the slate. A Harrison | threshers; orchards, fields and gardens; inns and chests of drawers; markets, oxen, cows and calves; sheep and pastures, stone walls and post-and-rail fences." "mealman" appears, too, with "the malster, the refiner, the vintner, the distiller, the county he had no knowledge of algebra | miller, the tobacconist, the grocer, the whatever. Dr. Benjamin Newland kindly trader, Captain Dix, of the vessel Sea Horse, the rope maker, Herodotus and the pyramids, and General Washington. Compared with these interesting personages, "A and B" and "P and Q" of latter-day arithmetic seem wholly dull and colorless, Picturesque and fascinating school days, surely, were those in which-in old Arithmetic land, of course-the boy with the buying a barrel of cider for \$1.17. Ephraim Dodge, to whom Daniel Mason sold a yoke of oxen for \$48; Jonathan Curtis, who for \$65 bought an old bay horse, a four-wheeled wagon and a half-worn harness, and Thomas Grosvenor, who paid \$100 for the frame of his house and \$75 for the frame of his barn. Industrious women and girls also; Ann Stacy, daughter of Samuel Stacy, earned 75 cents a week spinning yarn, and Sarah Bradford, for a cotton coverlet, delivered to Peter Daboll, received \$5.51. A diverting household glimpse is given in the following list of articles happened the other day. I was walking was called 'the little red store,' and was to the commerce of the United States in purchased-in old Arithmetic land-by Anthony Billings, Feb. 22, 1822: "Fourteen pounds Muscavado sugar, \$150; one large cups and saucers, 20 cents; one pint of Franch brandy, 17 cents; one quart of Cherry bounce, 33 cents; thread and tape, England was still on American affairs, and 18 cents; two thimbles, 4 cents; one pair of American school boys figured on these scissors, 17 cents; one quire paper, 25 cents; wafers, 4 cents; ink, 6 cents; one bottle, "The Prince of Wales's salary is 150,000 | 8 cents." Later, April 6-also Anthony Bil-

lings-"Garden seeds of various kinds, 56 cents; one pair of boots myself, \$4; one began April 19, 1775, and a general peace pair for John, \$3.50; one pair of thick shoes took place Jan. 20, 1783—how long did the for Joseph, \$1.25; tea, sugar, lamp oil, 58c." Given in trade, May 3, by Anthony Billings -"Eighty-four bushels of seed potatoes,

33 1-3 cents; eight pair of mittens, at 3 cents a pair; \$14 in cash." Abigail and "The salary of the President of the Dolly Billings, no doubt, knit the eight pair of mittens in old Arithmetic land. EMMA CARLETON. New Albany, April 15.

#### Whiskey and Beer Habit PERMANENTLY CURED BY

ABSOLUTELY SAFE, SURE AND HARMLESS.

Physicians pronounce drunkenness a disease of the nervous system, creating a morbid craving for a stimulant. Continued indulgence in whiskey, beer or wine eats away the stomach lining and stupefies the digestive organs, thus destroying the digestion and ruining the health. No "will power" can heal the inflamed stomach membranes. "ORRINE" permanently removes the craving for liquor by acting directly on the affected nerves, restoring the stomach and digestive organs to normal conditions, improving the appetite and restoring the health. Can be given secretly if desired.

#### Cure Effected or Money Refunded.

Ask your druggist whom you know what he thinks of ORRINE; he will indorse our statements as truthful in every respect. If ORRINE fails to cure we will refund you every penny paid for it as cheerfully as we took it.

No Sanitarium Treatment or Publicity! No Absence from home or loss of time! Mothers, wives and sisters, you cannot cure those who are afflicted with this most terrible of all diseases by your fervent prayers, or eyes red with tears, nor by your hope that they may stop drinking. It can be done only with ORRINE. You have the remedy-will you use it? If you desire to cure without the knowledge of the patient, buy ORRINE No. 1; if the patient desires to be cured of his own free will, buy in each package. Price \$1 per box. ORRINE No. 2. Full directions

#### Sold and Recommended by HENRY J. HUDER, Druggist,

Cor. Washington and Penn. Sts., Indianapolis, Wholesale and Retail Distributing Agents for Indianapolis. Also for sale by the following first-class Druggists:

C. L. ZIMMERMAN, PINK'S PHARMACY, J. H. & E. A. STUCKMEYER, We will gladly furnish a treatment free of cost to any physician to demonstrate that Orrine is a positive specific for drunkenness. Call on above Druggists for free book - Treatise on Drukenness and How to Cure

It-write to THE ORRINE CO., Inc., WASHINGTON, D. C. All Correspondence Confidential.